IT IS A BAD RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS, and it is rather a bad blockading operation by which we are cut off from all trade and all means of obtaining even necessaries from outside sources, while our Northern foes get our products with little or no difficulty. It appears that cargoes may sometimes get out, but seldom or never get in. Do the Lincoln cruisers set traps in this way to lure them out and make seizures? One thing must be pretty evident, and that is, that of the foreign vessels clearing from the South with naval stores, nearly all are compelled to go or are carried into Northern ports, some being taken up by Lincolnite vessels, and others compelled by stress of weather to put in. It may be that these Lincolnite cruisers assign as their reasons for making such captures, the wish to test certain questions as to transfer and change of flag, as to the regularity of clearance, and so on. That is their look out. The practical fact, as must be apparent, is that vessels clearing from all naval stores ports run very decided risks, equal to 2 out of every 3, of being compelled to go into Northern ports. As the Confederate Government has declared these to be contraband of war, we may fairly question whether it is safe or proper for the authorities to permit them to go to sea at all, with the practical experience before them that twothirds of the whole amount so going to sea, will be seized by the enemy or otherwise find its way into the enemy's hands.

We are fully aware that the great and most available stimulus to breaking or running of blockades is that of profit. If men take big risks they must expect big re turns in case of success, and we are as little inclined as anybody to see unnecessary impediments placed in the way of those who are willing to run such risks. But in war times even the laws of trade must yield to the absolute necessities of the case. War itself is violative of these laws. Lincoln's blockade is violative of them, in Yankee-land. The Tribune raises the tune and the fact the universally acknowledged principle that there | Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican re-echoes the can legally be no trade between the citizens or subjects of belligerent States, shows that such laws must be silent amid the clash of arms.

military authorities to this matter with no desire to either injure the interests or reflect upon the motives of thieves whereat they most do congregate. anybody, but simply as a precautionary matter in the we know that the considerations brought forward in

In the absence of an embargo, we think that Gen. Gatlin in charge of the Southern part of our coast, and apply a corrective, should they deem it advisable. We road from this place to Newbern and Morehead City.

Among the captures made by the Lincolnites, is a French subject resident here, a passenger for Europe on board a vessel bound from this port to a British colonial port, but which fell into the enemy's hands. This gentleman is said to be confined in the Bastile, known as Fort LaFayette, situated in New York Harbor. It is said that his papers have been taken, they having reference to the shipment of much needed no real information, but it is also certain that every failure of McCielland, Lyon, if surviving, would have articles from Liverpool. It is more than probable that the system of signals adopted to fecilitate the running of the blockade, has also fallen into their hands, which is much to be regretted.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—A few days since, the Journal was printed by steam, generated by coal from the Egypt mine on Deep River, send down here by Mr. McLean, through Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, of this place.

We like it much. It burns like lightwood almost, does not choak up between the grate-bars any more can be furnished here at \$5 or even \$5 50 per ton, it blockade. will be about as cheap, perhaps cheaper for the purpose of generating steam, than the hard coal from Pennsyl-

Mr. Russell's Letter.

The " fast" correspondent of the London Times writes a long account of the Manassas races to his employers. He has a right to speak, for he made the best time—he beat the army—he beat the "Little Villian"—he beat the New York Zouaves, and got in ahead of the news.

Seriously, this long letter is an interesting account of the rout and the running from Manassas, but not at all of the battle, for the valorous correspondent saw none of that save the occasional volumes of smoke or lines of dust marking the position of the batteries, the firing of musketry or the advance of columns. He heard the roar of artillery and the sputtering of small arms, and he was entered for the race home.

His account of the total, fearful, abject, unmitigated cowardice of the Federal army is humiliating in the extreme. It is very doubtful if Mr. Russell could bring | ing with the health of the men. himself to believe that there were more than two reasonably decent men on the whole field, one being himself and the other a country-man of his that he met He ridicules all the talk about masked batteries; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, admits that the Southerners were better drilled, better officered, had better generals, better artillerists, and fought incomparably better than their antagonists.

WE ARE PLEASED TO LEARN THAT GENERAL GATLIN in command of the coast defences of this part of the State, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. The General's former appointment was under the State.

ACCORDING TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, John C. Breckinridge, Ex-Governor Merchead, James B. Clav and J. Young Brown are advertised to address a grand den, against the invading Prussians. He is a man of assemblage of the people near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in favor of the Southern cause. These are strong cham- his compatriots in Missouri. pions, and they come forward not an hour too soon, if they would save the State. It is now or never.

TREASURER COURTS calls our attention to the fact that the non-issue of the Treasury notes, authorized by the called session of the Legislature, held in May last, was due to the action of the Convention, and not to his non-compliance with the law. The Convention postnoned the issue of these notes until the first of next March, upon the ground that they could not be sooner issued without coming in conflict with the clause of the Confederate Provisional Constitution forbidding such issues, but could afterwards, under the permanent Constitution which contains no such prohibitory clause.

THE "KNOWING ONES" say that the probabilities are that the next decided and important collision may be looked for in Western Virginia, between the forces under General Lee and General Rosencrantz. The report is that General Lee, with an excellent force, is much cut up, if not virtually annihilated.

SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH .- The Springfield Mass., Republican of the 8th, indulges in a long article going to show the fallacy of the remark which it says is often can adds, " we have no very profound respect for the favorite statement that the South cannot be subjugated. George Curtis. We are very strongly inclined to think that it can be and that it will be." It elsewhere says that, " It is certain that they [the Southerners] are physically no stronger, and morally no braver than their neighbors Nations with a better and braver spirit than they manisympathy of a world, have been 'subjugated.' What do you say of Poland and Hungary?" We italicise the last sentence. It is significant. Let no divisions among ourselves be the means of subjecting us to the fate of Poland or of Hungary?

The Republican further observes that "nothing makes so agreeable a man of a bully as a threshing."-The Republican represents the Southerners as bullies who must be subjugated into a high degree of respect, love and admiration for their Northern brethren. Possibly the South might feel like retorting-like taking 'the conceit" out of the "great Norrard" and making it per force agreeable. Who knows?

THE TRUE MEN, if there be true men in Kentucky, are letting their enemies play the game so strongly that every Southern man's hands there will soon be tied. The awful scenes of Missouri must be reenacted in Kentucky. Anderson must share the fate of Lyon, and Rosseau and Prentice follow the retreating steps of Boernstein and Siegel, or else Kentucky must be forever debarred to Southern men, as a crushed and subjuga-

In Missouri, as any one might have anticipated, the war has become dreadfully bloody. The recent battle near Springfield, Mo., will probably exceed Manassas in the numbers actually killad on both sides, though not in wounded or prisoners.

"ONE DISMAL, UNIVERSAL HOWL" has gone up from note-the Herald prolongs the strain, and the Times and all the shrewdness of a genuine Connecticut man, and World join in inharmonious sorrow.

They say that not only are the North Carolina ports Naval Stores being declared contraband by the Se- not blockaded, but they give shelter to a nest of cretary of War, we think under the circumstances above "pirates" who slide out and in "confiscating" the stated, the authority to totally forbid its shipment, property of the Lincolnites in the coolest manner imwould be based upon the same good grounds as that to maginable. Ocracoke, Hatteras and other inlets are partially do so. We would invite the attention of the indicated as avenues by which these "pirates" makes rallied at all. Governor Jackson was and is a kind

interests of all. Indeed, considering the risks of capture | Carolina. The little State vessel, the Winslow, seems run, we much doubt if any parties here would forego first to have shown the conveniences of our coast, and much chance of profit in stopping these shipments, while our long line of sounds with comparatively shallow inlets. within which light and swift vessels might take shelter favor of such a course, appeal strongly to their patriot- if pursued by a superior force. Within which they could refit and into which they could carry their prizes. One way or the other, all that is done along our coast, General Gwynn of the Northern part have the power to at our seat of government, or elsewhere, gets to be known upon. The ruthless course pursued towards a militia at the North frequently before it is known at all to the speak of the Northern part more particularly, because body of our people at home. That this is the case at this class of shipments has been much more extensive Richmond, the Examiner shows conclusively. That from Morehead city, Newbern and the North Counties | paper thinks that even the secrets of the departments are | fly from her borders, while their property was confiscated than from this port, as is evidenced by the fact that over | tampered with. In fact, as we said once before, there three thousand casks of spirits have been sent by rail- are too many old Washington placemen hanging around the government offices at the Confederate seat of govthe spot to determine. Circumstances have led the conclusion that there must be in our State and Lincoln's service, some improper agencies by which infresh package of newspapers which we happen to get through from the North confirms us in our belief that communications are sent on, and pretty accurate and minute information of the state of our defences and the progress of our operations given. The name, size and former occupation of every privateer vessel is given, and

pool, under date of Aug. 3d, announce the safe arrival than anthracite would do. It leaves no clinker, as in at that port of the Ship Thomas Watson, Captain the case of red or white ash coal, and from the small Allen, from Wilmington, N. C., having left here on the quantity we had to test with, we think, if the article 6th July, in the face of Lincoln's pompously proclaimed | further, that since this refusal "the acting Governor has

safe, as, owing to the very peculiar circumstances under and suppress this domestic outbreak," etc., etc. which she came in here, grave suspicions were aroused, and many doubted whether she would ever go to Liverpool at all. It appears upon reliable authority, that news they make it. she has got there and landed her cargo.

Spirits Turpentine reported dull in Liverpool at

It is reported on good authority that the ship Alliance Greely and Company, and that "his sympathies are all belonging to Charleston, has arrived safely at Beaufort unchanged," etc., etc. Clingman, this person says, will N. C., with an assorted cargo of iron, lead, rifles and possibly soon take part in organizing a new abolition other useful and necessary things.

tice very briefly to-day.

quia Creek. The second at Brookes' Depot, and both

Garysburg. They are getting over it though.

do our officers or men' seem to look for any movement | told difficulty, and should draw inspiration for a more into Maryland in that direction.

and others to see after these things. AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN FRIEND informs us that the name of the German Colonel, now General, so often reerred to in connection with the movements in Missouri, is Siegel, being the German for seal, meaning a stamp,

Gen. Siegel was in the revolution of 1848, and fought in the revolutionary army of the Grand Duchy of Baeducation and ability, and exerts a large influence among

There is but one person figuring under the differently spelled names of Zeigle, Seigle, Zeigel, and so on, and

that is Hermann Siegel. RETURNED HOME .- Capt. John A. Brown, formerly of the 4th Artillery, U.S.A., who resigned his position in the old army while on duty in Dacotah Territory, has arrived home, or rather to the home of his wife. Capt. B. is a native of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but married into a highly respectable family of this town. He resigned his position in the Federal army some three months ago, but received no answer to his resignation till about 18 days since. As soon as he received information of the acceptance of his resignation, he left for the Confederate States, with his wife and three small children. He left St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th inst., and arrived here, we think, on Tuesday last. There is no doubt but the Federal forces have been badly-completely whipped in Missouri, and that they will not be able to retrieve their lost ground by all the commanceuvring so as to get his Federal antagonist into a bined efforts of Lincoln's despotism. Capt. Brown has position where he must accept battle or surrender. If tendered his services to the Confederate States, and we letter L. he fights, the chances are that his force will be very have reason to hope he will soon be placed in active

Bad Shooting Affair.

On last Tuesday evening, about dark, a most unfor. tunate affair took place at the Pilot House, on Water made, "You can't subjugate the South." The Republi- Street below Dock, kept by Mr. John Bishop, which resulted in a severe and probably fatal injury to Mr.

It would appear that a young man named Feutrell a member of Captain Gore's Company of Columbus Guards, had been about, drinking pretty freely and threatening to shoot sundry persons. Just as Mr Curtis was preparing to go up to supper, Mr. Feutrell fest, struggling for a bolier cause, and armed with the staggered up against him somewhat rudely, at which time Mr. Curtis took no notice of it, but on its being repeated asked Feutrell why he couldn't behave like a gentleman, upon which the latter said if he (Curtis) said that be (Feutrell) was no gentleman he would shoot him; whether he made a movement to draw a pistol or not we have not learned, but it is probable he did, as Mr. Curtis threw or prepared to throw a tumbler at him, simultaneous with which movement Feutrell fired, the ball striking Mr. Curtis a little above the left nipple. Mr. C. is yet alive but the gravest not molested on Wednesday. Col. Meares having every-

Feutrell was almost immediately arrested by Mr Gafford, and is now in jail, the preliminary investigation having been postponed until Saturday, to await the result of Mr. Curti's wound.

Mr. Curtis is very highly esteemed as an industrious peaceful man, and useful citizen. He is a machinist and engineer, about forty years of age, and we believe has a family. Mr. Feutrell is a young man, but we have no shots before she could be gotten out of the way, one bail acquaintance with him.

The comments of the Northern press upon the death of General Lyon, the Federal leader in Missouri, go far to show the spirit by which our late political

Lyon was bold, brave, prompt, and wholly unscrupulous. He was a thorough abolitionist-a genuine fa natic, but never allowing his fanaticism to get the bet er of his fighting abilities, which were far from contemptible, as he was a regularly educated officer, with all the coolness of an experienced soldier.

His ruthless course over-awed St. Louis, and, for a time at least, crushed out anything like organized reforce upon which to rally, the Missourians could have wanting in that decision of character demanded by the As sure as a gun they are getting mad at North exigency of the times. While he negotiated to save the effusion of blood and avoid the occurrence of civil war impediments to the military dictatorship which be determined to establish in the name of the United States. With a certain end resolutely kept in view, he soon satisfied himself that the nearest cut to the attainment Another thing we may as well make up our minds to. of that end was the best one, no matter whose rights or interests or feelings might be sacrificed or trampled eucampment near St. Louis, the firing upon the people n the streets of that city, the hot pursuit inaugurated, and before which the legal authorities of the State had to by General Lyon, and he was the model commander in soldiering. From this we may learn how to appreciate formation is surreptitiously obtained at the North. It tribes of Greely or the tactics of Lyon, but the domiis true, the New York Herald and such like papers, pub. nant majority do approve of both, and the majority of lish many things so far from the truth that they convey the Cabinet, with the President. In the event of the been put at the head of affairs.

ANY MORE EDITIONS OF C. H. FOSTER AROUND ?for copies of sundry Northern papers, among others the New York Tribune of the 10th instant, which publishif necessary, no doubt, the names of the officers and es, under a flaming head, a long letter from "Our Specrews could be and would be forthcoming. Let us be cial Correspondent," dated Salisbury, N. C., August 1st, 1861. This letter gives us much news, especially THE THOMAS WATSON .- Private advices from Liver- in reference to a great slave insurrection in this State. together with "the refusal of the Union Home Guards (who are not obliged to leave their own counties or Thanks of Congress to Gen. McCulloch and His Comtowns) to proceed to the disaffected district," and then ordered nearly the whole available force of North Caro-We are pleased to see that the Watson has got in lina, lately in Virginia, to return at once to the State

> Now who, after this, will question the energy of the metropolitan press of New York? If they have no therefore be it.

This " special correspondent " says that Clingman is sorry that he ever left the Washington Senate-that John A. Gilmer's "heart is in the right place" to suit State in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Caroli-WE HAVE SOME ITEMS from the camps of our regi- na. The communication is rich, but too lengthy for us ments in Virginia, which we are forced to omit or no- to copy. It abuses George Davis and others, and main tains throughout, even when lying most strenuously, the Our Third Regiment N. C. State Troops is at Ac- tone of studied caution, and simulated regard for truth In commenting upon this letter, the Tribune says in better health than they have been. The green fruits editorially that "This interesting letter gives other very and other things of that kind have been rather interfer- suggestive facts in regard to the political complexion of list and the number of the contents legibly upon the North Carolina. Many of the most distinguished lead. outside. The Second Regiment (Col. Tew's) has suffered a ers of opinion in the State are allied heart and soul with good deal from sickness contracted at the Camp near the Union cause. The loyal of the North may take new encouragement from the firm stand such men as John No immediate attack is expected at Aquia Creek, nor A. Gilmer are reported to be making, in the face of unvigorous prosecution of the struggle from the knowledge Winter clothing for the soldiers is attracting the at- that thousands only await the opportunity to declare Winter clothing for the soldiers is attracting the attention of the officers. They appeal to their lady friends their devotion to the old flag, and the old and well-tried yard wide, open at bottom ½ yard; sleeve length 3/4

> WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE that the North Caroina Volunteer Regiments not yet accepted by the Confederacy, will shortly be so, and that thus no dis pandonment nor disorganization need be feared.

HEADQUARTERS 3D INFANTRY, N. C. S. T., Camp "Howe," Acquia Creek, Va., Aug 19, 1861. Messrs. Editors :-Permit me through your columns announce to his friends, the death of Thomas Cottle, of Duplin county, a member of Company B., 3d Intantry, N. C.

"State Troops,"
This young soldier enlisted in Co. B. at Kenansville, on the 4th day of June last, a hale, hearty young man of nineteen years, buoyant with hope and a burning zeal in our present struggle for Southern liberty. Often, around his camp with his comrades, I have heard

him picture to himself a future bright with anticipations, to be realized when the invader should be driven from our soil, and he should return home crowned with the honors of a He ever conducted himself in an orderly and soldiery manner, thereby gaining, in the few short weeks he was with his Company, the confidence and respect of his com-mander; but death overtaking him, in the quiet of his camp,

and blighting the young flower of his ambition, deprived our State of a true and steady son. Taken with the measles at Garysburg, he was left in the city of Petersburg when our Regiment moved to Virginia, where typhoid fever supervening, on the 5th of August, away from home and friends, but surrounded and nursed by

WE caution the public against a very dangerous \$50 counterfeit note on the Southern Bank of New Orleans, in extensive circulation in this city. On its left end is the figure of a female resting on a shield; on the right quirer. the bust of Washington; in each right corner is the

and on the left a globe.—Richmond Examiner.

CAMP HOWE, HEADQUARTERS, 3D REG'T N. C. S. T., 1

Messis. Fulton & Price-Gents :- Some short time since

read an article in the Journal in which you complained

that numerous friends of yours who had "gone to the wars" had not redeemed their promises of writing to you. It is unnecessary for me to say that prudence, in a great measure, has been the cause of their silence-as it would not be proper to write in detail of events daily happening, and perspective, which would be of most interest to your read-It is well known to all of us, that with all the caution and privacy with which our movements are made, that the enemy know them nearly, if not as soon, as the most of us do. pon intimation, sufficient to lead to the belief that the Yankees intended to cross the Potomac with a large force and land near Acquia Creek, Gen. Holmes, on last Wednesday. 15th, issued orders that our Regiment immediately repair to that place, distant about seven miles. In about fifteen minutes the whole Battalion, headed by the field and staff officers, was moving in that direction, and notwithstanding the broken country through which we had to pass, in less time han an hour we were at our journey's end. Col. Meares having been placed in command of the works around here, (which probably is not prudent to describe,) he immediatel their presence would be most available. This being done, I, with a few friends, made a reconncitering trip down to the river, we there saw lying at anchor, about three miles from the Virginia shore, thirteen Federal war steamers. As they did not seem disposed to act on the offensive, but rather looked as if they were enjoying themselves, they were thing fixed to his satisfaction during the night, early on Thursday morning he ordered our batteries to open fire upon them. They were all in close juxtaposition, and the first one or two shots having fallen short, they did not seem i clined to move, but seemingly came a little closer, with the moment, that dreaded of all things by the Yankees, a masked battery, opened upon them, and immediately might have been heard the shrill whistle of several small tugs seemingwarning their larger friends to scamper, which they did in the most approved style-some ran up and others down the river, just as their heads were pointing. The Pannee, hope to give a good account of ourselves however, upon whom the fire was directed, received three took effect in the rigging, and with a glass the rope could be seen hanging about quite loosely. None of them have since ventured within seven miles of our side. The battery which did the damage took them by surprise, as did the long range of the gun therein. Well, if they will persist in bringing

their best rifled cannon down here and then run off and leave them, we will put them to good use. The steamers took time to return only two shots, which did no damage. It was thought they intended to land on our side, but as I have said before, they know our movements as soon as some cross into Maryland, and had congregated there to dispute our passage; at any rate, they have shown no disposition to land troops on our side as yet. And if the very cowardly manner in which they acted upon this occasion is an illus tration of the way they intend to prevent us from crossing into Maryland, they might as well go back to old Abe's Rendezvous and tie up to the wharf. For if it is the intention or wish of our officers to cross the Potomac at this place, when they get fully ready and determined, that blockade will afford no deten ion.

From the high hills around our encampment- we have magnificent view of the broad Potomac, and also of the green fertile bills of Maryland, and it makes the blood boil whi h but a short time since enjoyed the blessings of peace. plenty and liberty, is now crushed beneath a tyrant's despotic heel. The nearer we approach the land of the oppressed, the more are we actuated to strike death to the minions of a would-be dictator of a free and independent ington; always jealous when a point is to be oc upild ever they get a chance, they will so conduct themselves as

and when they get an opportunity they will prove themselves a terrer to all Yankeedom. Of our field and staff officers, I but feebly express the feeling towards them, when I say they are beliked, their ficers and soldiers-notwithstanding the military discipline to which we are necessarily subjected-meet with, and refidence in their skill, bravery, and discretion.

has, not withstanding a diligent search, been an impossibil or destroyed, all these were among the means resorted to anything about paying off. You truly can say "there es who served under the call of the Governor, affirmed ment of such great Work Shops as the defences of our ment, and are positively necessary for their comfort; for inwalking sentry, tobacco, shoes, and other clothes which are nerous little nourishments which the sick are deprived of and actually suffer for. And, above all, they are justly

by the State, and should have their money whether they shall be attended to; and hope it will be speedily done. I have already trespassed too much upon your columns, and will bring this to an abrupt close, promising to keep you posted in regard to our movements, as far as it is con-

From the Richmond Examiner, 22d inst. The following resolution was introduced into Congress vesterday by Mr. Ocliltree, of Texas, and was passed important victory in a portion of the country where a reverse would have been disastrous by exposing the families

of the good people of the State of Missouri to the unbridled icense of the brutal soldiery of an unscrupulous enemy the thanks of Congress are cordially tendered to Brigadierbrave command, for their gallant conduct in defeating, after a battle of six and a balf hours, a force of the enemy, equal in numbers and greatly superior in all their appointments thus proving that a right cause nerves the hearts and strengthens the arms of the Southern people fighting, as they are, for their liberty, their homes and friends, against

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, Gen. McCulloch and his gallant troops, are entitled to, and will receive the Re-olved. That the foregoing resolutions be communicated ted to that command by the proper Department.

CLOTHING OUTFIT .- A Committee of Georgia citizens in appealing for clothing and bedding outfit for the soldiers, gives the following directions which we com-

Persons sending boxes of article will please place a

which (if the subscription should be in such things) will be found most useful:

Sheets, pillows and pillow cases, handkerchiefs, hose, jackets, drawers, socks, shirts, towels, blankets, coverlie's, tea, coffee, arrow root, rice, sugar, corn starch, isinglass, lime juice, medicines of all kinds, bandages, wines, brandies, liquorice, rose water, and flax seed. Shirts .yard; armbole, length 12 inches; length of collar 20 inches; length of slit in front 28 inches; a piece 4 inches wide, lapping under, fastened with 4 tapes; short bed gowns, as shirts only, only 1 yard long and open in front. Cotton drawers, 11/4 yards long, with breadth of ger was found a letter, authorizing him to purchase 1 yard in each leg, with hem and draw string around each leg and the waist; length of waist to crotch 12 inches on the back, front.11 inches, with 3 buttons and

THE PROGRAMME.-A gentleman of Nashville, Tenn., has received a letter of warning from one of the large cities of Eastern United States, of which the following is an extract Entrench and fortify all your cities, towns, and railroad depots. If the Federal troops are successful next time they will try to march right through the South, carrying everything before them. Look to your ports of entry, for they will try to open them against your wish to England and France. The South has no time to loose. The North is putting forth extra exertions. They will have some 300 gons, 200,000 men, large bodies of cavalry and mounted men. They also expect to perform great things on the Mississippi river. They will resort to all kinds of tricks in the next battle. McClelian is noted for cutting his way through and getting in the rear of his opponent. They talk of shooting all your officers. Let them dress in plain clothes. They talk of smoking the masked batteries out by firing the woods

A REGIMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY .- A equalry regiment has been raised in North Carolina, and is known to be Charleston. The captain boasted that is now encamped at Ridgeway. It is composed entirely he would run the blockade without difficulty. of North Carolinians, under the command of Col. Ranthe kindest of friends, he closed his eyes forever upon the world, and now rests in the besom of earth, leaving many comrades to mourn the loss of so brave a young soldier.

CO. B., 3d INFANTRY B. T.

did execution in the cause of the South when opportunity offers. The regiment consists of 800 men. The Petersburg "Express" says "when the cavalcade passes through Petersburg, it will present a spectacle well worth witnessing." The old North State seems determined to leave nothing undone in the way of the discharge of a patriotic duty in this crisis .- Richmond En-

Brigham Young has thrown off his allegiance to the on her way to New York .- Savannah News. United States Government, and declared the indepndence The genuine has the bust of Washington on the right of the Territory. The Mormons were arming in every direction to maintain their independence at all hazards. gross from Virginia.

RALEIGH, N. C. August 22d, 1861. DEAR JOURNAL :- Yesterday afternoon, availing myself

f the polite invitation of the officers of the Wilmington Flying Artillery, Capt. Moore, I visited their encampment. An exhilirating ride on horseback for about four miles, brough a broken and picturesque country, brought us to Camp Boylan," and certainly no more suitable locality could have been selected. The tents are pitched upon the summit of a gentle hill, under the shade of a grove of noble summit of a gentle hill, under the shade of a grove changes rope. The act empowers the President to dei caks. In their midst is the tarm house and applian Boylan, what nations the Commissioners now in Europe si all of which he has generously abandoned to the use of the company. Stretching to the right and bounded by a succession of blue hills, is the parade ground, a level, open and

commoning the men to evening drill. The scene was one into the Confederacy. The preamble sets of bustle and excitement; prancing horses being led into people of Missouri have been prevented, by position, men hurrying to and fro, and the officers donning their bright uniforms, and mounting in hot haste. As if by their will in regard to a union with the magic, however, at the word of command, where was apparent confusion order reigned supreme. Every man was less invasion of their territory by armed at his post, and in a moment the horses at half speed, were erate Government consider it their right and bearing the pieces and caissons swiftly across the field. Government and people of Missouri in res The evolutions were wonderful in view of their rapidity and and securing the means and opportunity of extra precision, at full gallop. To our bewildered gaze, as if un- will upon all questions affecting their rights der the government of instinct, columns, squads and sections | the President is authorized to co-operate, the were formed and reformed. Then commenced firing in bat tary power of this government, with the an tery, in column, and by sections, in eschalon and in almost every conceivable position. The horses-eighty odd in num- by the United States; and aid in maintaining to ber-were so well trained, that they seemed to partake of the intelligence of their riders, and stood the fire without of troops sufficient for such purpose. indications of fear. A distinguished artillery officer, late of United States Army, who witnessed the exercises, stated to | Confederacy on an equal footing with the me that he was highly gratified, and that the drill reflected credit upon both officers and men. The company now numbers 117 men. After parade I mingled freely with then, and many were the anxious enquiries for news from home. They are in excellent health and spirits. of Missouri into the Confederacy. The act rec and I am much gratified in witnessing the manifest physical improvement of those among them of my acquaintance .-To my enquiries, the reply was "never in better health and all we wish now is to meet our Yankee foe face to face; and you may tell our friends at home that when we do, we

The Battery will move for the Seat of War in the course of a week or two, and will consist of two howitzers and four six-pounders. Fifteen or twenty more horses are required, as to put the Company upon a war footing six hor ses should be attached to a piece, while now they have but four. They hope to be supplied before leaving. The officers express their gratification at the treatment they have received from the Executive Department while here, and all unite in testifying to the hospitality and kindness of the good people of the country, in the neighborhood of the Quite a number of ladies from the neighborhood were present to witness the parade, and some of the officers remarked in advance, that if we witnessed any short-comngs upon the part of the men, we must ascribe it measuraly to the ladies; for that whenever pretty girls were in tation, purchases of subsistance, ordnace stores, at view, the boys would "go one eye" he other was sighting the gun.

Around the well-supplied supper-table of the officers mess, we met seven or eight Wilmington ladies, some of whom had tents pitched for them some little distance from the encampment, and were upon a farewell visit to husbands, sons, brothers, and, for aught I know, sweet-hearts. After supper we sat upon the green sward, before the white tents, which gleamed in the fitful moonbeams, as they stole through the leafy canopy above us-while woman's gentle voice, and the sweet notes of the violin and guitar, touched by no unskillful fingers, lent enchantment to the scene .-Frequent were the allusions made to dear old Wilmington and the loved ones left behind.

How sad to think that this was but the bright side of the wax picture. Ere the campaign be over, those sweet voimay melt in low wails of mourning and despair-those glad- tion of the State of which he is a

A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear, Tis the last libation that Liberty draws

From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause. Worthy of her revolutionary renown-yea, right nobly in this crisis of North Carolina's destiny. Lavishly has she | desires to become a citizen. poured forth her treasure and her brave sons :- but I ventore to predict that, when the last battle in this war for In dependence shall be fought and won, no company will be and to have reflected more credit upon the county which ent it forth, than the Wilmington Flying Artillery.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR DEEP RIVER .- We are permitted to copy the following important letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Wright: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

NAVY DEPARTMENT—RICHMOND, Aug. 19th, 1861. Hon. C. G. Wright, House of Delegates, Raleigh, N. C. SIR: A free supply of Coal in your State, in connection with the present and future operations of a steam Navy, I regard as of very great importance, and hence observe with interest every indication connected with of completing the Fayetteville and Coalfields Rail Road? The mineral wealth of your State, and particularly of the Deep River country, points to an early establish-

common sense of the South, in years gone by, has not ury department I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y Navy. This is another and emphatic indication, that the truggle of those who have spent their time and means in the effort to develop this great interest, is about to be crowned with success. The Legislature of North Carolina cannot now fail to do anything-everythingto complete the opening of this wonderful mine of wealth, this vast store-house of army and navy, which the common sense of the South," looking anywhere else than at home, has not heretofore appreciated-in-

deed scarcely now begins to appreciate. The government wants coal for a Steam Navy, and coal and iron for the greatest workshops, here in Fayriduals too, all over the South, want coal and iron, which can be more conveniently obtained at Deep River than anywhere else in the South. Need we call upon the Legislature to do promptly what may be necessary to infuse the fullest life and vigor into the operations

Captain Booth, of the Artillery Corps of the Confederate Army, has arrived here and taken command of the Arsenal, and it is understood that his orders are to put up more buildings, with a view to the most extensive operations; and to drive with the utmost possible speed every species of work for furnishing the Army. Now we shall go ahead indeed, and North Carolina will become one of the richest and most important of

the Southern Confederates. We learn by this morning's mail, that a resolution introduced by Mr. Wright in the Commons, directing the delivery of the \$200,000 of bonds appropriated by the Legislature last winter but never issued, passed its third reading in the Commons yesterday by the large vote of 83 to 11. This is handsome, and it is supposed the Senate will also pass it .- Fay. Observer, 22d inst. The Washington correspondent of the Northern As-

sociated Press sends the following: Commander Livingston, of the steamer Penguin, wri ting to the Navy Department under date of the 15th instant, communicates interesting particulars of his blockading operations off Cape Fear, stating among other things that after chasing the schooner Louisa, of Wilmington, he brought her within reach of his guns, when she ran ashore and soon keeled over and filled with water, becoming a wreck. It was intended to send her to the West Indies with a cargo of lumber and return

The captain of the British ship Gladiator had sent him a communication pointing out several localities unblockaded, a fact as well known to commander Livingston as to Her Majesty's officer.

The Navy Department will soon remedy these defi-Official information has been received here that a vessel from the South with Confederate ship papers only had entered Newport, Rhode Island, under stress of weather, and that on the person of a French passenblankets, coffee, iron, &c. It is supposed that his intention was to ship those articles to some port in North Carolina, either in a French or English vessel, as it is claimed that foreigners may rightfully take advantage

of an ineffective blockade. " WASEN'T SKEER'D."-The Cincinnati Enquirer is esponsible for the following: "A Republican gentleman of this city, in a recent visit to Washington, called upon President Lincoln .-In the course of the conversation, the visitor inquired if His Excellency had not felt some alarm for the safety Gen. S. Lyon. The battle was ten miles from S. of the Capital, to which the President gave the follow-

man for the right place." Design to Run the Blockade at Charleston. Boston, August 17.—The ship Alliance, formerly of ers. Gen. Lyon was killed, and many of their Charleston, under the British flag, sailed from St. John, N. B., on Monday, for Havana, but her real destination

Her cargo consisted of pig iron, pig lead, quicksilver, som, all splendidly equipped, and will no doubt do splen- rifles, spool cotton, pins, needles, thread, percussion caps, did execution in the cause of the South when opportun- mackerel, etc., etc. The owner of the ship and cargo, Mr. Lafitte, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer Eastern Queen vesterday.

Another Prize.-The Santa Clara, another of the Jeff. Davis prizes, has been safely carried into a Southern port. She is described as a fine looking hermorphodite brig, loaded with sugar and molasses -cargo valued at \$65,000. She was, at the time of her capture,

The New Haven Journal says that the 2d Connecticut Regiment brought home with them twenty-five neBY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Aug. 21st, 1861 The President to-day approved of the act em the President to appoint two other Commissioner credited, and to prescribe their duties. The two a

Missouri in repelling invasion, and authorizes tional influence of the Federal Government The act provides for the admission of when the Provisional Constitution shall be rational

legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and a copy communicated to the President, The then directed by proclamation to announce the government in Missouri, of which Claiborns the chief magistrate. Gen. Ochiltree, of Texas, introduced a resolution

was unannimously adopted, complimenting the victory obtained by Gen. McCulloch and his brathe battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missour Nothing new from the camps. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 22 The President has approved the following acts:

An act establishing a uniform rule of natural persons enlisted in the army of the Confederale Sta An act making an appropriation of fif y thous for the service of physicians employed in 'c. the medical staff of the army An act authorizing the Secretary of War to on and nurses for the military service, and app

such purpose one hundred and thirty thousand d An act appropriating fifty-seven millions of de the pay of the military, quartermaster supplies, in cal supplies and service. An act appropriating fifty thousand dollars for port and establishment of a military hespital. A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War

retion, to furnish volunteer Cavalry Companies necessary equipments. An act to provide for local defense and specials Some few other acts, but not of general lso approved.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23-11 The act establishing a uniform rule of naturally. persons enlisted in the Confederate States army that non citizens engaged in the army during be under the protection of the Confederacy thereof, and renounce all foreign allegiance. The oath may be made by all below the rank others are to be sent to the Secretary of War, and sent to the District Court of the State whereof sou

Major Lynd, with five hundred Federal t endered to the Texans, who were three tho Lynd abandoned Fort Fillmore on the 26th ultime anding officer having Fort Union entrenched. Col. Loring, formerly in the Federal army, is con

There was a small battle at Charleston last night, it the Confederates are reported to have been worsted The Confederates were six hundred strong, un Commerce has again fallen into the hands of the ists, the Confederates retiring without a fight.

tending at once to assume command of his all the women except two hospital nurses have been from the camp across the Potomac. Secretary Blair says that he has no power to Confederacy will demand, and I deeply regret that the espondence by Express. That power belongs to the

The New York Post says that the Navy Departm of his letter to that paper on the Manassas battle. Boteler, an ex-Congressman from Harper's Ferry I Va., has been arrested and sent to Fort LaFayette.

LOUISVILLE, Ky , Aug. 21, 180 The Princess Clotilde and suite will arrive here to more The Courier, which paper has been suppressed, effect hree thousand copies in St. Louis.

tampering with officers. A British schooner from Bermuda, with 500 lbla Turpentine, has arrived at this port. Sales of 2,500 bales Cotton at 18 cents.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 21, 1 Gamble [bogus Governor] has ordered out the Missouri, and has appointed inspectors in five of the military districts. The report that Fort Scott is in the hards of the erates is contradicted. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.

General Price's official report of the Missourian ite battle of Oak Hill, says they numbered live of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded. We have been visited with tremendous rains, fill

ars and washing away the roads. GLASGOW, Mo., Aug. 21 Twenty-fine hundred secessionists have assemassistance.

cossed the river at Brunswick, and murched taking a large number of horses and wagons. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. The largest Confederate force is at Fairfax Court II The several newspaper strictures on the Admin

ected as being in the interest of the Secessionial subject is attracting attention here. The Potomac is falling, and will be fordable at the The Twenty-first New York regiment have may Forty of them have been arrested, and will be seen

Fremont has been authorized to take and use the Information received at head-quarters, states that cent rains have swollen the Potomac, and the Co plans for an attack on this City, Washington, have

Intelligence has been received of the intention intervention relative to Mexican affairs by England and Spain. It is also stated that their action is int embrace the recognition, in some shape, of the So Confederacy, if assurances can be had that the sou not attempt a conquest in that direction. (Mexico.) The New York Tribune says that private advice Kentucky state that the Union men are rapidly rearms, and four or five regiments are now ready. NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Schooner Webster reports being chased in , lat 22, longitude 83. The Steamer Keystone State left St. Thomas on the inst., in search of the Privateer Sumter, that was at The Jeff. Davis was in Pasan (?) on the 10th and had cap tured a Schooner.

Gen. McCulloch's Official Dispatch. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., via LITTLE ROCK, ARK August 13, 1861. HON. L. P. WALKER:

The battle of Oakhill has been fought, and w gained a great victory over the enemy comman field. The enemy were nine or ten thousand ing classic reply :- O, the Cabinet were somewhat our force was about the same. The battle last

alarmed, but I wasen'nt skeer'd a hooter." The visitor and a half hours. The enemy were repulsed at left, profoundly impressed that the nation has the right from the field, with the loss of six pieces several hundred stands of small arms, eigh killed, one thousand wounded, and three hundr nent officers. Our loss was two hundred and killed, eight hundred wounded, and thirty missin have possession of Springfield, and the enemy are retreat towards Rolla.

BENJ. McCULLOCH. Brigadier General Command

The Election of Confederate States Senator The following bill has passed Congress and been app y the President : A Bill supplemental to an Act to put in operation the correment under the permanent Constitution of the Co

erate States of America. The Congress of the Confederate States of Am enacl. That where in any State of this Confederal shall be no regular session of the Legislature to prior to the eighteenth of February, 1862, it is here vided, in obedience to the 7th article of the perma stitution, that the election of Senators for the Firs gress may be made at any special or extra session of Feb Legislature of such State, prior to said eighteenth of Feb ruary 1862